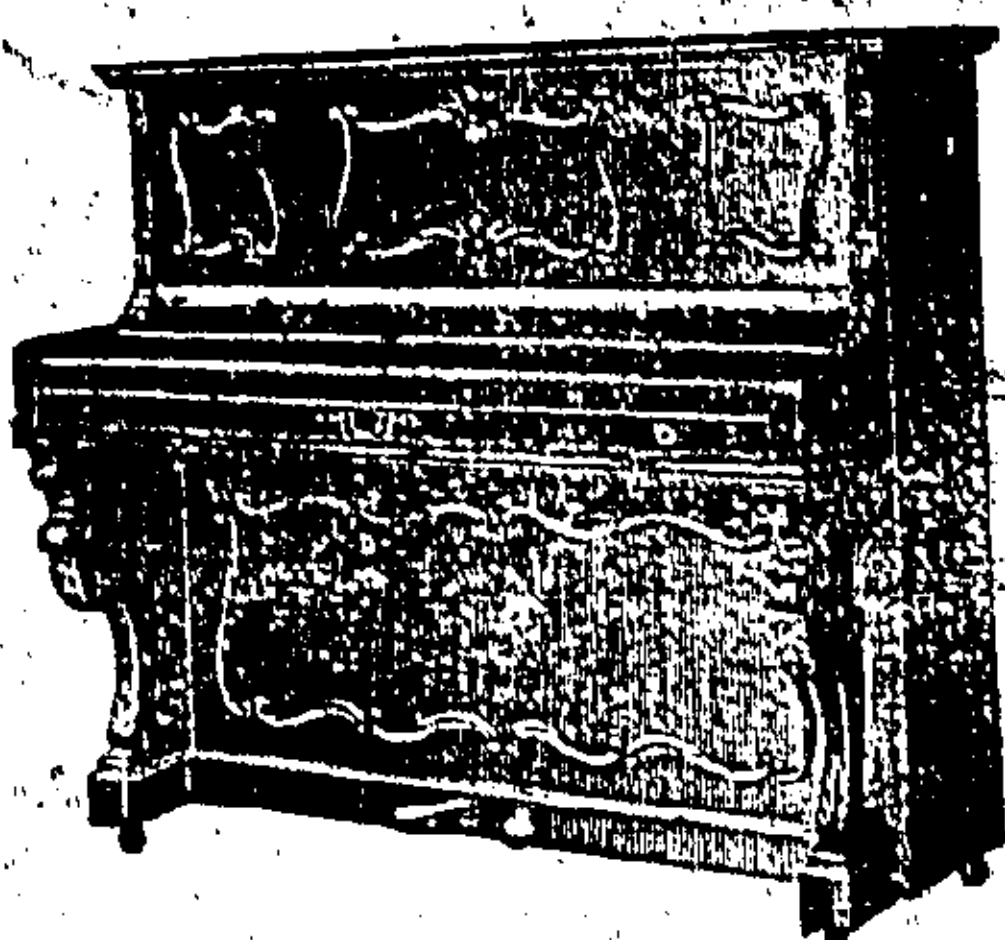


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AT 9 P.M.

in aid of the "HEATHER DAY" Fund.

Comed and the Fun	Entirely New Musical Programme presented	"My Lord In Livery" Again	Scot Songs Dances Reels Gags.
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Prices of Admission:
DRESS CIRCLE \$3.00. STALLS \$3.00.
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Nearing Home! Ship Ahoy!
Let's Get On With It!

N

Stands for the Nurses,
the brave lassies, all!

GERMANY'S LOST TRADE.
FEARS OF ALLIED BOYCOTT.

With the receding prospect of victory, anxiety in Germany as to the outlook for her after-war trade steadily gathered volume. A well-informed correspondent furnishes the *Daily Telegraph* with conclusive evidence of the alarm which prevails among the commercial and industrial leaders in the country at the bare possibility of the extended use by the Allies of the economic weapon. Their experience of the blockade has taught them what it would mean for Germany to be cut off from her share of the world's raw materials. Hence the feverish expansion, syndication, and capital development by which German industrialists hope to safeguard their European future, and at least to maintain supremacy over their fellow-countrymen and Germany's weaker neighbours.

Dr. Seif, the Colonial Secretary, gave clear expression to the prevailing anxiety in a recent issue of the *Mitteleuropäische Zeitung*, in which he wrote:—
"Even though all the figures quoted by enemy writers may not agree, they speak plainly enough when taken in conjunction with the shortage of foodstuffs and other colonial products, which is making itself felt daily more and more, and everyone who has been in doubt upon the issue must see that we must secure for ourselves a sufficient share of the tropical and sub-tropical products which have become indispensable to our economic existence. Even should we succeed during the peace negotiations in twisting the threatened exclusion into an arrangement for raw material supply, without securing for the future any territory of our own from which to draw a proportion for ourselves, we should obviously be placed in that unbearable position for an independent people of having to be dependent upon the goodwill of a foreign Power."

Within the last month or two the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has published a series of articles over the initials "A.F.," which dealt in a very illuminating manner with the economic problems which will face the German Government at the end of the war. The writer (Arthur Feiler) pointed out that at present German economic life was wholly bound up with the war. She uses up stocks of cattle, depletes the railways, machinery, and factories, destroys her capital accumulated during peace, down to the detailed possessions of the individual household, which wears out its clothes, disposes of its jewellery, and so forth. Finally, she sends her gold and foreign securities abroad, and contracts credits and debts in foreign countries. But when the war stops the greater part of the flow of money will be cut off. In addition, the essential feature in her economic life which was before the war her twenty millions of imports and exports, would practically vanish. Then, indeed, would come the epoch of substitutes, and, at the same time, employment would have to be found in the small area of the Continental group for the demobilised labour of the Central Powers. Hence "the possibility of an economic war, in the shape of a continued blockade, is very serious, and Germany and the world must hope that it will not come to pass."

A NOTE OF DESPAIR.
The writer argued that the solution could be found only in international control of world supplies. Bullin had already demanded that German negotiators should insist on the distribution after the war of all raw materials and foodstuffs available in transatlantic countries to the countries which imported such materials before the war, in proportion to their imports in 1913. But supporting such insistence proves futile, Feiler does not attempt to conceal his alarm. Germany, he says, has to adjust her needs to those of the world. "Before the war Germany claimed protection from the cheap competition of foreign countries; now she claims protection from the high market prices of the outer world. Before the war German monopolists maintained high prices at home and dumped surplus production abroad; in future they must be satisfied with lower prices at home than they can obtain in free competition abroad." He ends on a note almost of despair, and with a virtual admission that there is no precedent for the coming transition period, and no guarantee that Germany's enemies will submit their raw material to international control, there are no plans that can be made, and Germany is practically helpless.

No less pessimistic is Dr. Goetz, who recently described in the *Vossische Zeitung* England's power to starve Germany of raw material. Feiler also did not overlook this country's war measures for the control of trade. "Reconstruction plans in Great Britain," he wrote, "must be watched with the greatest care. It is symptomatic that English steel production has risen from 8.56 million tons in 1913 to 12 million tons in 1917. Of particular interest to Germany are (1) the non-ferrous metals bill, (2) the Anglo-Australian zinc agreement, (3) the export duties on palm kernels, (4) the Indian jute monopoly, (5) the control of Egyptian cotton, and (6) the control of Australian and South African wool."

Goetz treats in greater detail of these very measures. England has bought up from the producers the whole supply of Egyptian cotton, which is absolutely essential for the manufacture of many of the finer cotton goods. England has secured for years the supply of South African and Australian merino wool, of a kind that the Argentine cannot produce. England means to supply the world with manufactured jute. By a tariff she has crippled German use of copra and palm kernels from the British Colonies. "This interference in our textile industry and cattle-feeding would also be sufficient seriously to endanger our economic life." When to these measures are added the arrangements for controlling Australian zinc and lead, the control of the sale of non-ferrous metals

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
HERR ERZBERGER'S SCHEME.

A draft constitution of League of Nations has been worked out in detail by the Reichstag Deputy Herr Erzberger, and is published in the *Vossische Zeitung*. This draft is taken from a book entitled "The League of Nations: The Way to Peace," which Herr Erzberger will shortly publish. The first section of the constitution, dealing with the organisation of the League, says, *inter alia*:

Any Sovereign State can enter the League which shall be considered to have been established when the following Powers are amongst those who have proclaimed their adherence—namely, Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States, and Russia. The seat of the League is to be The Hague, where an international bureau will conduct its business. Each State will, with the approval of its Parliament, appoint one delegate. The International Bureau is to be controlled by a permanent administrative council, consisting of representatives of the federated Powers, with the Dutch Foreign Minister as chairman.

The second section, dealing with fundamental laws, says the League will guarantee the territorial possessions of each Federal State, as well as undisturbed possession of its colonies. Each State is to be entirely independent in its internal affairs, and in foreign affairs, within the limits of the constitution of the League. The States whose Governments, with the assent of their Parliaments, declare their permanent neutralisation will be recognised by all members of the League as permanently neutral, and will enjoy the League's joint protection. The constitution also provides for obligatory arbitration in the following passages:—
"All available means of the League will be used against any Federal State or State outside the League which attacks a Federal State or takes up arms without having applied to the Arbitration Court or awaited its judgment, or which takes up arms instead of accepting its judgment."

The question of disarmament is dealt with as follows:—
"Members of the League mutually undertake to cut down and steadily to reduce their land, naval, and aerial forces according to a standard which is to be agreed upon. They further undertake not to use their forces for any other objects than the maintenance of internal order, for defence against attack on their territory, and for the joint executive of the League. Annual armaments expenditure and figures relative to the number of troops and the amount of war material of all kinds, as well as details of warships, are to be communicated yearly to the bureau at The Hague, which will publish them."

The constitution further provides for economic equality and the principle of the open door, all the members of the League granting each other the most-favoured nation treatment.
"For the first ten years after the foundation of the League (the scheme continues) each State's surplus of raw materials will be divided between the other federal States according to a standard to be agreed upon on the basis of their respective imports of the year 1913, and the special needs of individual States arising out of the war. Members of the League are to recognise the principle of the freedom of the seas, Straits and canals connecting seas, in so far as both banks are not in the possession of the same Federal State, will be internationalised. Their fortifications will be retained and guarded by a common force, consisting of contingents from all the Federal States, and commanded in turn every three years by a delegate of the neutralised States."

The Federal States will proclaim the safety of private property on the high seas. The naval prize law will be abolished. The naval prize law will be retained and guarded by a common force, consisting of contingents from all the Federal States, and commanded in turn every three years by a delegate of the neutralised States.

The third and last section of the constitution, dealing with the League's executive, provides that in the case of offenders against the constitution, first, by a severance of diplomatic relations; secondly, by complete isolation of the offending States by means of closing their frontiers for imports and exports, postal and railway traffic, etc.; thirdly, in given circumstances, by a blockade. The same measures will be applied against any hostile menace of a Federal State by one or more States not belonging to the League. Should an offending State cross its frontiers with hostile intent against one or more Federal States, the members of the League undertake to give joint military and maritime assistance.

Of all non-English countries, the control of rubber plantations, and the virtual monopoly of quebracho through the purchase of the Forestal Company, Dr. Goetz considers that "England has woven a net of economic contracts which will paralyse, if not render impossible, the textile, fat, electrical, metal, cable, automobile, rubber, leather, jute, soap, oil and vegetable fat industries."

That articles of this kind should be allowed to appear (comments our correspondent) is proof of a very real anxiety, for with such a background the moral of Germany must stand a new and terrible strain in addition to that of actual war discomfort.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR R. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

TRANSFER.

No. 379 Pte. P. T. Lumble is transferred from "A" Co. to "D" Co., dated 20th Nov., 1918.

ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGES.

King's Park Range is allotted to the Hongkong Police from January 3rd to 20th and February 10th to 25th, inclusive, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

All long rifles, also, the 30 new short rifles issued last year, with their bayonets, are to be returned to Headquarters as follows:—

Tuesday, 26th Nov.—Artillery Co.
Wednesday, 27th Nov.—Engineer Co.
Thursday, 28th Nov.—Engineer Co.
Monday, 2nd Dec.—Engineer Co.
Tuesday, 3rd Dec.—Infantry Battalion.
Wednesday, 4th Dec.—Infantry Battalion.
They will be ready for re-issue the day after they are brought in.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

The following is the result of firing of Annual Course by the following:—

Machine-gun Company.
Number exercised 31:
Marksman 1
1st Class shots 13
2nd " " 12
3rd " " 3

The averages obtained were:—
Practice No. 13 12.8
" " " " 10.2
" " " " 10.3
" " " " 17.4
" " " " 10.9
" " " " 9.8
" " " " 5.4
Company average 54.8.

Company	Number exercised	Peak Range	King's Park Range
Machine-gun	31	12.4	13.7
Artillery	14	16.7	19.0
Engineer	15	10.6	11.2
Engineer	16	14.0	17.3
Engineer	17	9.0	12.1
Engineer	18	8.0	10.0
Engineer	19	3.6	6.7
Company average	74.3	90.3	

PROMOTIONS.—ARTILLERY COMPANY

No. 22 Bombr. H. S. Rouse, to be Corp., dated 21st Nov., 1918.
No. 28 L/Bombr. G. Gerrard, to be Corp., dated 22nd Nov., 1918.
No. 34 L/Bombr. W. E. Douglas, to be Bombr., 21st Nov., 1918.
No. 25 L/Bombr. N. L. Ralston, to be Bombr., dated 22nd Nov., 1918.
No. 36 Gnr. R. MacLachlan, to be Bombr., dated 23rd Nov., 1918.
No. 32 Gnr. S. Boulton, to be Bombr., dated 24th Nov., 1918.
No. 72 Gnr. H. Overly, to be L/Bombr., dated 21st Nov., 1918.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Tuesday, 26th Nov.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.
Thursday, 28th Nov.:—
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. and Layers' Classes only.
Friday, 29th Nov.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

22nd to 29th Nov., 1918:—

1.—D. E. L. duties.—Parade as per roster posted at Headquarters: Engineers Drivers at 5.15 p.m. Electricians at 5.30 p.m.
2.—Officers next for duty.—Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Brown; Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.
3.—Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty: Class 1, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficiency" rate (1/1) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Q.M.S. Overdene and Q.M.S. Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.
Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Q.M.S. "White" and Staff-Sergt. Barclay, R.E.
4.—N.C.O.s and men who have not drawn their pay for October will draw it at Headquarters on one of the following dates:—
Tuesday, 26th Nov., and Wednesday, 27th Nov., between 11 a.m. and noon.
5.—Detail of duties at Lyceum from 15th to 30th November inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.
6.—A new detail of duty starting on Saturday, 23rd November, is posted at Headquarters. N.C.O.s and men must make themselves conversant with same. 2nd Beliefs are now discontinued.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.

Sunday, 24th Nov.:—
8.15 a.m. "A" Co. and the Signalling Section outside Kowloon Railway Station and proceed to 2.25 a.m. The special train will return at 5.55 p.m., reaching Kowloon at 6.40 p.m.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARCTIC EXPLORATION NOT DANGEROUS.

JUST PLEASANTLY EXCITING.

Exploration is not what it generally is thought to be. It is not a dangerous game played by daring men; it is not full of hardships, nor does it leave a mark upon the scientists who follow it as avocation.

So says Vilhjalmar Stefansson, one of the greatest modern explorers, who has returned after five years of isolation from the world of men during which he discovered new lands for his fellows to inhabit, to tell that the general idea of the perils of exploration is a myth.

FOOD IN PLENTY.

"Most persons think of the Polar region as an unpleasant place," Stefansson said. "As a matter of fact, it is not. In the first place, there is no danger of starvation, which comes uppermost in the minds of those who hear the phrase 'exploration of the North Pole.' During the eleven years that I have spent in the North I have always carried my food with me, not in the form of bacon and hardtack, as is commonly supposed, but in the form of ammunition. By actual test, and usage one pound of ammunition will bring down two tons of meat. Can the traveller in so-called civilized countries purchase two tons of food with a pound of silver?"

Stefansson said that when he and his party left Canada behind they also left behind them all old warped ideas. "There is no meat that is not fit to eat," Stefansson declared. "We tried eating animals that were thought unclean by the ordinary person and found them as palatable as the others usually thought desirable."
"This pen," he said, pointing to a fountain pen which lay on his desk, "I have used eleven years in the North. The ink has never frozen as the explorers of old described. That is because we knew how to build snow houses in which the temperature is little lower than in this room, about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, usually."

"We are never troubled, as is generally believed, by soaking wet clothing caused by the thawing of the hoar frost between the layers, caused by perspiration of the body. This is because we always take off that particular layer of garments outside and the clothes remain dry and pliable to be donned the next time we go out. Crossing the bucking ice with flies moving like giant trains at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, Stefansson declared, is no more dangerous than traversing a street where traffic is poorly managed. The crash of the ice, sometimes 120 feet thick, which sounds like cannonading, he said, becomes as familiar a noise as the roar of a great city. At night, however, travelling over cracking ice is extremely dangerous."

MONEY DOESN'T COUNT.

And finally, Stefansson declared, explorers do not attempt to place a value upon their work. They are simply scientists, seeking after the truth, he said. They find new lands, determine their character biologically, mineralogically and geographically, investigate the temperature and depth of the water surrounding them and leave the rest to the needs of succeeding generations, he declares.

"And it should be known," he said, "that it is not the region just around the North Pole that we have been exploring, but the inaccessible region between the pole and Alaska."

Dress, marching order (without mess tins).

Greatcoats to be rolled. Helmets to be worn. Waterbottles filled. Food to be taken in haversacks.

Ammunition will be provided at Low.

No obtaining or detaining without orders.

Any N.C.O.s and men of "B" Co., Machine-gun Co., and Mounted Section who cannot attend on the 8th or 15th December must parade on 24th November with "A" Co.

Sunday, 24th Nov.:—"B" COMPANY.

7 a.m. No. 8 Platoon Nos. 13 and 14 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 2. Practices 8, 9, 10 and 11. Dress, drill order with pouches.
8 a.m. No. 8 Platoon Nos. 15 and 16 Sections, at King's Park Range, as above.

Tuesday, 26th Nov.:—

4 p.m. No. 5 Platoon Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 3. Practices 15 and 16. Dress, drill order with pouches.
Wednesday, 27th Nov.:—
4 p.m. No. 3 Platoon Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 3. Practices 15 and 16. Dress, drill order with pouches.

STONELING SECTION.

Thursday, 28th Nov.:—

4 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 3. Practices 15 and 16. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Note.—N.C.O.s and men are requested to note the change of day.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY SEC-LIUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 27th Nov.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau-mat Football Ground.
5.15 Band practice at Headquarters.
Saturday, 30th Nov.:—
2 p.m. The full Company will parade at Headquarters to be re-issued with water-bottles and haversacks.
G. E. Stewart, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1918.

NOTICE.

The following Football matches will be played on Saturday 23rd Nov.:—
No. 1 Section v. No. 3 Section at Victoria British School.
No. 2 Section v. No. 4 Section at Yau-mat Football ground.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(SIR WILLIAM BRESHAVER, K.C.)]

ALIBI IN ARMED ROBBERY CASE.

Yau Tung Loi was indicted for committing an armed robbery at 200, Reclamation Street on September 20th. The following were the jury:—Messrs. W. A. Butterfield, W. J. Clark, A. E. Scott, W. J. Owens, G. da Silva, J. K. F. June, and A. Jenkins.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C. (Attorney-General), who prosecuted, stated that sometimes an impression was created, perhaps unintentionally, that the Crown in prosecutions was out for a conviction. That was not so. Counsel for the Crown had a semi-judicial function to perform, and was one of the parts of the machine which was set in motion at the sessions to find out the truth. When a prisoner was defended, it was the duty of his counsel to point out matters which would tell in favour of his client. If, however, a prisoner was not defended, it was incumbent on the Crown to point out anything in his favour. The prisoner in the present case was un-defended, and it was therefore his (the Attorney-General's) duty to put before the jury certain circumstances and considerations which were in the prisoner's favour. The case was one which would greatly depend on the impression produced on the jury by the witnesses. That the robbery had been committed there was no doubt. The only point to be considered was whether the prisoner was one of the men who took part in it. The case rested solely on identification. Four witnesses spoke to prisoner's identity. They were the fook of the shop, the master, his wife and daughter. Another girl would say that she saw the prisoner in the shop on the previous evening, the presumption being that he went there to spy out the land. One of the four witnesses was present when prisoner was arrested, so his evidence would not be of the same weight as that of the others. The facts of the robbery were that at 9.30 p.m. on September 20th, a knock was heard at the Yee Tsang shop in Yau-mat and a voice called out "for a man who lived there." When the master of the shop opened the door, five robbers entered, one of them armed with a revolver. The master of the shop fled up a steep staircase followed by the man with the revolver. The master escaped through the back into the first floor of an adjoining house, and raised the alarm. The master was unable to identify the prisoner, but his wife and daughter, who were in the back-entrance, recognised him as the man with the revolver. Another girl, however, said that prisoner was on the first floor. The robbers made off with \$150, and two days later, on information received, the prisoner was arrested at 240, Canton Road. Some points which told in favour of the prisoner were that he returned to his house two days after the robbery, when it might be expected that he would have fled from the district. He was stated to have been wearing a cap but he denied this, saying he had pawned it that day, and this was found to be correct. He also stated that he visited the shop on the day previous to the robbery, and this was found to be correct. He went into the witness-box at the Police Court and swore on oath that he was innocent. Of course, a robber could go into the box and swear a lot of lies, but in this instance the man evidently believed himself to be innocent. He knew that any statement he made could be verified before the Supreme Court sat.

His Lordship: He makes himself liable to be cross-examined.

The case came to an abrupt termination owing to a witness for the prosecution deposing that the prisoner had slept in her house on the night of the robbery and did not go out.

His Lordship remarked that the woman was a witness for the Crown and her evidence was strongly in favour of the prisoner. He thought it his duty to remind the jury that the onus rested on the Crown to prove that prisoner was guilty without any shadow of doubt. Now there was considerable doubt, and he asked the jury to decide whether or not further evidence should be taken. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and prisoner was discharged.

NO SECRET TREATY ABOUT JAPAN.

Mr. Lansing, American Secretary of State, issued a note towards the end of September in which he said:—"The reports circulated in Europe to the effect that a secret treaty has been signed by Britain and the United States concerning Japan are wholly untrue, and constitute only another evidence of the falsity of German propaganda, the object of which is to create dissension among Germany's enemies. The United States never has and will make a secret treaty."

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENT, 6 v. 8TH CO. R.G.A., 0.

These teams met on the Club ground, Happy Valley, yesterday, the weather being ideal for football. The Staff started with ten men, Scouler, the valuable left back, failing to put in an appearance. In the first ten minutes his absence was keenly felt: the gunners pressed in a most determined way giving Wain, the only back, plenty of work to keep them out. Glenn, the Staff's custodian, was called upon time after time to prevent his goal from being penetrated and some of his saves were brilliant. Pretty play by the gunners' forward line gave Smith, their outside right, a fine opening, but Glenn was in great form and fisted the ball over. After this the Staff took charge of the ball, but failed to score although they had an open goal in front of them on several occasions. Street, the Staff centre, played magnificently throughout the game, and his clever passes enabled Kirby to net the first goal. Ellarby then scored, a second pass from Street enabling him to find the net with a shot that gave Jennings no chance. No further score was added up to half time. The second half started with the Staff fielding a full team, Hussian being substituted for Scouler. The Staff forwards attacked strongly, Jennings having a very busy time. He was eventually beaten by Street who forced the ball in with his chest after it had rebounded from the cross bar from a furious drive by Ellarby. The Artillerymen kept breaking away, but Knight, the Staff centre half, invariably managed to send the ball back to his forwards with passes that gave them splendid chances of scoring. Brown rushed the fourth goal for the Staff, beating the backs in fine style. Shortly afterwards Ellarby scored number five with a low shot which Jennings reached, but failed to divert. The gunners tried very hard to reduce their opponents' lead and once Howe had the goal at his mercy but missed miserably. The sixth and last goal was secured by Ellarby, his shot from the left wing just finding the net. Jennings, who thought the ball was outside the posts, making no attempt to save.

MEETING OF THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association was held at Victoria Barracks yesterday evening. Major W. P. Hammond, G.S. (Vice-President) occupying the chair.

Major W. P. Hammond was unanimously elected President of the Association in the place of Lieut. Medway, R.A. resigned.

A letter was read from Mr. F. W. Black resigning from the Referee's Board. The meeting unanimously decided to ask him to remain a member of the Board.

The Referee's Board recommended that Sutcliffe, 8th Co. R.G.A. and Ellarby of the Staff and Department should be censured for their conduct during the match between the 8th Co. R.G.A. and the Staff and Department on November 2nd. This recommendation was confirmed.

A letter from the Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong F.C. announced that \$163.30 had been handed over to the Treasurer of "Our Day" Fund, as the result of the Civilians v. Services matches played at Happy Valley on the 9th inst.

COMMENTS.

The victory of the Club over the Navy last week came as a great surprise to many, but it was very popular. The Navy have a fine team, and it has been taken more or less for granted that at their present strength they would do pretty well as they liked with the other teams, all of which are considerably weaker than in past years. The sailors justified expectations by disposing of the R.G.A.—the present champions of the Hongkong League—by four goals to nil, and followed this up by defeating the Manchesters by the wide margin of 9 to 0. Although the Club defeated the South China Athletic fairly easily, they did not show to great advantage against the R.G.A., and therefore looked a fairly easy proposition for the Navy. They entirely upset calculations, however, by annexing both points, and most of the spectators will agree that they quite deserved to win. The team played together well, the defence especially being a tower of strength, and the redoubtable McNiven was so well looked after that he was very seldom really dangerous. The result will make first-league football much more interesting than would have

been the case if the Navy had had everything their own way, and the H.E.F.C. will now have to be considered seriously as a candidate for honours in both leagues.

The Royal Engineers, too, have a much better eleven than appeared probable at the commencement of the season, and they can be depended upon to make both the Club and the Navy go all out when they meet them. The sappers are due to play their first match with the Club today, in the United Services League, and a fine game should be witnessed. The result is very open, although most people will fancy the Club after their fine success last week.

The Navy will probably capture the points from the South China Athletic on the Navy ground, and the R.G.A. and Manchesters are billed to meet on the Military ground, where the former may obtain their first victory of the season. The gunners are having great difficulty in getting a team together without breaking up their three second division teams, which are already very weak, and there is a possibility that they may have to withdraw from first-league football.

In the second division St. Joseph's try conclusions with the 88th Company R.G.A. and should win without much difficulty unless the Artillerymen are much stronger than on their last appearance. The 3rd Company and the South China Athletic reserves are engaged on the Military ground, where the result should be fairly even. The match between the University and Kowloon, which is on the fixture-list will not take place, but the Navy reserves will play Kowloon on the Navy ground instead, this game having been postponed from last week.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Hongkong F.C. v. Royal Engineers—Club ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m.

South China Athletic v. Royal Navy—Navy ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m.

Royal Garrison Artillery v. Manchester Regt.—Military ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

St. Joseph's College v. 88th Co. R.G.A.—Club ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

8th Co. R.G.A. v. South China Athletic—Military ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

Royal Navy Res. v. Kowloon—Navy ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

The following will represent Kowloon in a 2nd Division match v. Royal Navy Reserves on the Navy ground to-day at 2.30 p.m.:—W. Muskett (Captain); J. Jackson and C. P. Cave; A. Van Langenberg, W. Webb, and G. White; J. Roberts, or Jack Andree, E. Sears, H. Casson, J. Lima, and R. J. W. Tatum. Reserve, V. F. M. de Britto.

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY v. NAVY.

In this home match to-day at 2 p.m., the University will be represented by:—A. H. Rumjahn (Capt.), Ang Swee Ching, D. K. Samy, W. Gittens, Lim Keng Sim, M. P. Choa, Yeh Tuk Ee, F. A. Redmond, R. A. Ponsoby Fane, G. E. Marley, J. D. Wright, and Cheah Toon Lock (reserve).

K.C.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following will represent Kowloon in this home match to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—H. Robinson (Capt.), L. E. S. Hodge, H. H. Taylor, C. J. Stapleton, E. Pestonji, K. R. Macaskie, A. de Sousa, L. J. Blackburn, C. P. Jones, F. Wheeler and E. J. Edwards.

GOLF.

The entries for the Ladies' Golf Championship close to-day. Those ladies who have not put their names on the lists at Happy Valley and Bannan are asked to notify the Hon. Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

The Handicapping and draw for the Billiard Handicap at the Palace Hotel took place last night and can be seen at the Hotel. Two games will be played each night, commencing on Monday next at 8 p.m., the second game commencing at 9 p.m.

THE BLINDED SOLDIER.

[BY MAJOR ALAN H. BURROUGHS, M.P.]

Born to this world with eyes-life's sovereign gift,
You grown to manhood—at your country's call,
Without one selfish thought, surrendered
From home and livelihood you cast
And then because God's justice was your creed,
Fought hard for God that justice might be freed,
Gave up your blood, and Hell's last
shattering light—
For us—accepted darkness, endless night:
For us—you gave your sight!

CORRESPONDENCE.

KING'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE COLONY'S MESSAGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The following answer has been received from His Most Gracious Majesty the King to a telegram embodying the resolution which was passed at the public meeting held in the Theatre on the 13th instant, and I should be much obliged if you would kindly publish the same for the information of the Public.

"The Chairman, Public Meeting of Citizens, Hongkong."

"The King thanks the citizens of Hongkong for their loyal message, and takes this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the services they have rendered in the defence of the Empire—Private Secretary."

Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

Princes Buildings, 22nd Nov., 1915.

SOUSA WEDDING MARCH

SUPERSEDES GERMAN

MEDELSSOHN AND WAGNER

"OUT OF THE RUNNING" AT MARRIAGES.

"Sousa's Wedding March," which is to displace German compositions, was tried for the first time in Detroit, where it met with overwhelming applause. It was also given before Chicago audiences by Sousa's own band, which had been given leave from the Navy for several weeks in order to play this new composition. Here, too, it met with an enthusiastic welcome.

"Sousa's Wedding March" was written at the request of the American Welfare Society, a branch of the National Council of Defence, Washington, D.C., and after several months' waiting on the part of the composer the inspiration came. The suggestion that Lieut. Sousa should employ his genius in the composition of a wedding march which would rob the Kaiser of his boast that the United States and her Allies even had to be married to German music came last May from the "American Defence Society," which passed a resolution declaring it was time to ban the wedding marches of Wagner and Mendelssohn.

Sousa is now Director-in-Chief of all the Navy bands of the U.S.A. and sacrifices his own interests entirely in order to train the numerous great Navy bands of his country.

"THE STUNTS."

The booking opened yesterday at Messrs. Anderson & Co. for "The Stunts" entertainment at the Theatre Royal next Wednesday. The entertainment promises to be even more successful than the last, for the rehearsals have revealed hitherto unsuspected talent in the Company, and the general public can be certain of a thoroughly good musical and variety programme. As a result of some little change in the personnel, "The Stunts" are, perhaps, an even better-balanced Company than on the previous occasion. As the coming entertainment is in aid of the "Heather Day" Fund, pains have been taken to include some items for the special delectation of the Scottish community, which is expected to muster in good numbers. Some well-known Scottish songs are on the programme, and the Scottish reel will be danced by the young lady members of the Company to the accompaniment of the bagpipes. "My Lord in Liver," the farce which was so well received on the last occasion, is being repeated by special request, and with the Jester and his merry band to provide the musical medley which comprises the second part of the entertainment, the public can assured of two hours mirth and music.

SCHEME OF COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION READY.

In a review of eighteen months' activity by the Empire Resources Development Committee, Mr. H. Wilson-Fox, M.P., Hon. Secretary, affirmed that every statesman of note now recognised that organization was as necessary for the development of the resources of the Empire as for the Empire's defence, and claimed that his Committee had rendered valuable service to the State by collecting and sifting a large body of data in support of the demand for increased economy and increased production.

Hitherto England had been the largest purchaser of produce raised or manufactured outside her own boundaries. A large proportion of this produce could be raised in the Dominions and Colonies, and any practicable plan that would increase the proportion would increase in like manner the Empire's wealth and at the same time directly or indirectly swell the Imperial revenue. As a result of their investigations, the Committee were prepared at the right moment to submit to the Government a carefully considered scheme.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS FRUIT

FOR

PUDDINGS AND MINCEMEAT.

SEEDLESS RAISINS in 12 oz. tins 30c. per tin.

"NOT-A-SEED" SULTANAS 30c. per 1 lb. packet.

LEXICON RAISINS, CURRANTS.

SULTANA RAISINS.

NEW SEASON'S FRUIT 50c. per lb.

CANDIED PEEL.

CITRON, ORANGE, LEMON.

80c. per lb.

COOKING ALMONDS.

60c. per lb.

MIXED SPICE

in 2 oz. and 4 oz. bots.

PUDDING BASINS

from 20 cents to 80 cents.

Varied from 1 lb. size to 6 lb. size.

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings, and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand, tool or brush. These facings feel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., LTD.



Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED

SMART

COATS

COSTUMES

AND

MILLINERY

DAY AND EVENING

GOWNS.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 21, Des Vaux Road, Wai, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1918.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 23rd, 1918. [2708]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1918.

By Order,

LOWE BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.

Hongkong, November 23rd, 1918. [2707]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH.

Hongkong, November 23rd, 1918. [2695]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs at the Power Station the supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 21st, 1918. [2694]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN view of the celebrations taking place on "HEATHER DAY" and FAIR, November 24th and 25th, the CLOSING of the Upper and Lower terminals and two of the Upper and Lower terminals will be postponed from Thursday 24th November to SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, November 21st, 1918. [2700]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

GOLF SECTION.

ABOUT 40 Mashies and Putters will be required for the Golf Course in the Fair Grounds on the 24th and 25th inst. Those who may be good enough to lend their clubs to extend over the two days will have them returned to any course for play on SUNDAY, if required. If lenders will kindly label their clubs, the committee of the Golf Section will take care of the same and return them to their respective owners without fail.

ARCH, BITCHIE, Convener,
2, Queen's Buildings.

[2701]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

IN view of MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY there will be a BOGEY POOL for men at Fanning over the week-end, and on MONDAY afternoon, a MIXED FOUR-SOMES MEDAL ROUND COMPETITION over the Main Course starting at 1.30 P.M. Players to choose their own partners.

On MONDAY the Men's Club House will be open to Ladies.

The Entrance Fee for the Mixed Four-Somes Competition will be \$1 per card, 50% to go to War Charities.

JOHN B. LANCASTER,
Hon. Secretary.

[2696]

ITALIAN CONVENT BAZAAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD,

and the following day,

Commencing each day at 10 A.M.

CUSHIONS and PAPER-RACKS with

ALLIED EMBLEMS.

TRICOLOR SCARFS and BAGS.

LADIES' DRESSES, CHILDREN'S

PROCKS, TABLE COVERS, HANDKER-

CHIEFS, BOYS' TUNIC and SAILOR

SUITS, and JERSEYS.

N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for

Seventy if presented after November 24th

1918, when the Bazaar will be closed.

"LUCKY WELL" OF TOYS!

Children's Stall of Xmas Toys, Dolls, Balls,

etc., Sweets and Confectionery of every

description.

[2697]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT

DE PAUL.

will hold

THEIR 30TH ANNUAL "AL FRESCO

FETE."

Under the distinguished patronage of

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING

THE GOVERNMENT.

in the Compound of the

Roman Catholic Cathedral,

ON SUNDAY,

DECEMBER 8TH, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Admission \$1.

Each ticket of admission carries with it

the right to a souvenir if presented at the

Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete

only.

Tickets can be had from Messrs. KELLY

& WALSH and Messrs. GRAÇA & Co.,

Admission Free.

In the afternoon from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Children's Stalls will be opened and

Tea and Cakes will be served.

Hongkong, November 12th, 1918. [2651]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

REGRAVING OF LINE AT DEPRESSORS.

It will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, and on THAT DATE the UPPER and LOWER TERMINAL BARKER ROAD AND KENNEDY ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

TOLLS.

An allowance of 20% will be made on all tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 20% will be made at the expiration of the period for which the ticket was issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance or, if returned to the Company's Office, a pro rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimise the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper levels.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1918. [2685]

G. H. K.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1912.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[268]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

STEEL FRAMEWORK FOR A BUILDING 50' x 20' either two or three stories high. Heavy sections.

Also, a quantity of rolled steel joists and channels, mostly new.

For particulars and forms of tender apply to Chief Engineer, Forces in China, R.E. Office, Victoria Barracks.

Hongkong, November 21st, 1918. [2702]

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys,

Poultry, Pigeons, Duck, Rabbits, Dogs,

Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Com-

municate with—

A. K. TAYLOR,

No. 4, Government Quarters,

Park Road.

[2693]

WANTED.

A JUNIOR ASSISTANT for Shipping Office.

Apply

P.O. Box No. 31

Care of "Daily Press" Office

[2703]

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years—Apply Box 54, c/o "Daily Press."

[2634]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER

PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Birtley & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order.

This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—

"AERATED WATER PLANT,"

Care of Hongkong Daily Press,

or

Care of General Post Office,

Box No. 232.

[2652]

ICE PLANT FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND belt-driven CO₂ Ice-making Plant in first class condition, complete with Distilling Plant. Capacity 8 Tons of Ice per day with Circulating Water at 85° Fah. Owners buying larger plant. This plant is offered subject to being unsold on receipt of acceptance. For price and detailed specification refer to—

Care of "NAMEKONG"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[2653]

INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN'S

DINNER DANCE

SATURDAY NEXT,

NOVEMBER 23RD, 1918.

Dinner \$1.00

Dance \$1.00

Tables may be reserved.

TELEPHONE 407.

[2504]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.

WILL the Ladies who have so generously donated articles to the above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their gifts to the following Conveners on or before November 28th—

Mrs. Sutherland... .. P. & K. District.
Mrs. Milroy... .. West Point.
Mrs. Shaw... .. East Point.
Mrs. Templeton... .. Quarry Bay.
Mesdames Black and
Ormonston... .. Central
Mrs. G. Forsyth... .. Kowloon.

All perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish Women's Stall at the Fair Ground, early on the morning of November 28th.

[2687]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 8, Connaught Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 28th, of November, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, November 19th, 1918. [2690]

AMERICAN FIRM of Chinese

Produce, operating their own ships and having Offices in Shanghai, are desirous of getting into communication with an established firm or individual for the purchase, on a large scale, of South China Produce. Correspondence is invited only from firms or individuals having established connexions and possessing a thorough knowledge of the South China market. References will be required and given. Replies should state as fully as possible, with suggested methods for the conduct of the business.

Address—

Box 2693,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[2693]

G. H. K.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1918, at 2 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Hung Hom in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Lot No. 1. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

Lot No. 2. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

Lot No. 3. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

Lot No. 4. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

Lot No. 5. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

Lot No. 6. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

Lot No. 7. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

Lot No. 8. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

Lot No. 9. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

Lot No. 10. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

Lot No. 11. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

Lot No. 12. Boundary Area, 100,000 sq. ft. (2.27 acres). Containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with 100,000 sq. ft. of water.

INTIMATION

SPEY

ROYAL

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

10 Years' Old.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618.

MARRIAGE.

THURSDAY, RITCHIE—At the St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on 20th inst., by the Rev. H. C. Copley Moore, WILLIAM REGINALD FACTOR THURSDAY (Hongkong), eldest son of the late Dr. William Thursfield, of Bridgewater, Salop, and Stone's Hope, Jamaica, to GEORGINA SHEARER RITCHIE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ritchie, "Abergeldie," the Peak.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1918.

THE COST OF CRUSHING MILITARISM.

We are beginning to learn something now of the terrible destruction of human life and property wrought by the war. The British casualties alone number rather more than three millions, about one-sixth of which—to be precise—580,000—represent killed. Practically nine out of every ten of these casualties occurred on the Western Front, which is an eloquent answer to the German sneer that the British were prepared for war to be waged until the last Frenchman fell. In the Dardanelles our casualties were 120,000; in Mesopotamia, 97,000; in Egypt 87,000; in Salonika, 27,000, and in East Africa, 17,000—a total, approximately, of 320,000. In view of the importance of the results achieved in these minor theatres of the war—notably in Asia Minor and the Balkans, where Germany's predatory designs were frustrated and the collapse of the Quadruplex began—it will be admitted, we think, that, regarded as a whole, the cost was not excessive. This statement, however, serves to remind us of the profound change which has taken place in our ideas during the past four years. Up to that time the South African campaign was the biggest, though not the most important, in which Great Britain had engaged, yet the total British force, including that raised locally, did not exceed 450,000 men. Of this number

25,000 were either killed in action or died of wounds or disease, while about 75,000 were invalided home. We have yet to learn the losses sustained by the other members of the Entente. Those of France must be even heavier than our own, for she bore the brunt of the battle on the Western front while we were preparing to play a part on land commensurate with our greatness. Russia, also, has suffered severely—how severely will probably never be known. Italy, too, has raised five million men and made heavy sacrifices. Germany's wounded number four millions. The total of the dead is given as 1,580,000, and that figure may probably be increased by the inclusion of the majority of the 250,000 men who are reported "missing." By this means we arrive at the conclusion that, according to Germany's own showing, nearly one-third of her total casualties consist of dead, which is a high proportion even for an army that advanced in massed formation. It has been estimated that the war has involved the death or mutilation of twenty-million combatants, and to that number must be added the civilians who have succumbed to starvation and disease. The cost in treasure to the belligerents is computed by the Federal Reserve Board of the United States at forty thousand millions sterling. That, we imagine, does not take into account the damage done to property in invaded territories and the loss sustained by the suspension of peacetime industries. When we think of the millions of precious lives cut short, of the terrible sufferings—mental and physical—of whole nations, of the wholesale dissipation of accumulated wealth, and the mortgaging of energy for many years surely we must demand, with the French Chamber of Deputies, that those responsible for the awful havoc wrought shall be made to answer in a Court of Justice for the colossal crime which they have committed against mankind. And for the future we must determine that never again shall it be in the power of any coteries of men to plunge the world into such disaster for the gratification of their own vanity.

One case (one death) of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

Mr. E. M. De-Genes and Mrs. C. V. L. Martin left yesterday on the *Fuenyung* for Manila.

Mrs. Milroy has just sent off a further £25 to the *Weekly Dispatch* Tobacco Fund, secured by means of the "Khaki Bag," thus bringing the total to £273.4s. 6d. Mr. Milroy is asking the management of the Fund to distribute the "smokes" secured by this £25 to men in hospital.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will move two motions dealing with overcrowding in the city and bringing the Sanitary Board Staff to its full strength. These motions were to have been discussed at the last meeting, but owing to the armistice celebrations they were postponed.

THE WAR.

CURIOUS SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE REVOLUTION IN GERMANY:

NO SIGN OF NATIONAL REPENTANCE:

ANOTHER APPEAL TO BRITISH STATESMEN

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF THE KUT GARRISON.

ALLIED PROTEST TO HOLLAND.

SOLDIERS SHOW LITTLE INTEREST IN GENERAL ELECTION.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ARMISTICE

GERMANY'S DESPAIRING APPEAL.

AMSTERDAM, November 20th.

The *Forwerda* publishes an appeal by Prince Lichnowsky to Great Britain, especially to Lord Lansdowne, Viscount Grey, and Mr. H. H. Asquith, urging the latter, on behalf of the high ideals of humanity and justice, to use their far-reaching influence with a view to securing an amelioration of the Armistice terms.

LATER.

LONDON, November 21st.

Mr. H. H. Asquith, interviewed regarding Prince Lichnowsky's appeal, said that the terms of the Armistice did not in the least exceed the just necessities of the case. Germany had brought on the terms by her own acts.

THE HANDING OVER OF U-BOATS

LONDON, November 21st.

Stern civility on the part of the British and suppressed surliness on the part of the German, characterized the surrender of the U-boats yesterday. A feature of the ceremony, indeed, was the remarkable silence.

Rear-Admiral Tyrwhitt prohibited manifestations of any sort when the U-boats were passing, and issued an order that there should be absolutely no fraternisation.

As the British Commander of a destroyer remarked to correspondents: "We shall treat them with the contempt they deserve, but there will be no outburst. Everything will be done strictly in accordance with naval etiquette."

Accordingly, at the rendezvous, five *U-boats* of the *Felkner* type, the British solidly boarded the U-boats. The officers were asked questions as regards the state of the vessels. The men took their stations aft and the German crews forward.

Thus they proceeded to Harwich. There were thousands of spectators on the banks of the Stour, reflecting the official coldness of the reception, by a disdainful silence, as the procession wound its way up the river to the mooring-place in Parkstone Quay.

The Germans were not allowed to land.

They were immediately transferred to a destroyer as each U-boat was moored, and taken to a German transport outside, for repatriation.

THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

LONDON, November 21st.

The fog, which had been shrouding the Firth of Forth for six days, disappeared yesterday. The weather prospect is very promising for the surrender of the German fleet to-day.

GERMANY'S BLATANT REPLY TO MARSHAL FOCH.

AMSTERDAM, November 20th.

The German High Command, replying to Marshal Foch's protest against the German acts of violence in Belgium, states that the German Plenipotentiaries, in the Armistice discussions, emphasised very strongly that the execution of the terms was technically impossible. The conditions would result in excesses. The blame rests exclusively on the Allied Army Command.

ALLIES TO OCCUPY WILHELM SHAVEN.

AMSTERDAM, November 20th.

A telegram from Hamburg states that the Workers' and Soldiers' Council announces the probability of the enemy occupying Wilhelmshaven and other naval bases in accordance with the conditions of the Armistice and urges the inhabitants to remain calm.

GERMAN SOLDIERS CROSS THE RHINE.

COLOGNE, November 21st.

The *Volks Zeitung* states that large bodies of German troops, trying to reach Berlin, have crossed the Rhine in spite of the Cordon system.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

PARIS, November 20th.

A Havas message says:— French troops yesterday entered Metz and were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

The honor of taking possession of the city fell to the Tenth Army and a historic ceremony took place. The troops, headed by General Petain, marched past on the Esplanade, General Petain standing in front of the statue of Marshal Ney.

Many inhabitants of German birth in Metz took part in the exciting reception, cheering the French regiments. The *Te Deum* was sung at the Metz Cathedral.

General Petain received the Vicar-General, the German Bishop being absent.

When General Petain reviewed the Army on the Esplanade the batteries at Saint Symphorien thundered, and 600 aeroplanes flew over the city.

ENTRY INTO MULHOUSE.

General Hirschauer, a native of Mulhouse, entered the city, heading the 169th Division. He was received with delirious enthusiasm.

The old Cure of Cetty died of emotion at the Town Hall.

The first passenger train from Nancy to Metz since August 1st, 1914, ran yesterday.

THE LIBERATION OF LORRAINE.

PARIS, November 20th.

On the occasion of the entry into Metz, General Mangin issued a proclamation as follows:—

"The regime of oppression and vexation which you endured for half a century has been abolished for ever. The army of the Republic brings Lorraine liberty and justice. France opens her arms wide to all her recovered children."

AMERICAN ARMY ENTERS LUXEMBURG.

LONDON, November 21st.

An American *communiqué* states:— Our Third Army crossed the German frontier of 1914 and entered Luxembourg. We made further progress in Southern Belgium, and reached a line as follows:—Ganditigen, Welmeringen, Dodelange, Mondereange, Antelbas and Grandel.

FRENCH REACH RHINE LEFT BANK.

LONDON, November 21st.

A French *communiqué* states:— We occupy Neuf-Brissach, Huminge and St. Louis, on the left bank of the Rhine.

LATER.

A French *communiqué* states:— We passed Given, where 8,000 Allied prisoners had collected. We occupied the Deuf Chateau, but were unable to reach St. Avold and Saarbrücken, in Lorraine, and Obornas, south-west of Strasbourg, in Alsace.

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM.

LONDON, November 20th.

The Ministry of Food announces that it will not be permitted to send food supplies to Germany until the Allied Food Council has satisfied itself concerning the conditions in Germany.

LATEST CABLES.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

NO SIGN OF NATIONAL REPENTANCE IN GERMANY.

LONDON, November 21st.

A correspondent, Mr. Harold Williams, in Geneva, confirms the impression, which had been already obvious from the despatches during the past week, that the revolution in Germany has been characterised by a remarkable indifference to, and almost regret for, the overthrow of the Kaiser and other monarchs.

While there is not the faintest sign of national repentance, he says that the hostility to the Allies has been rather intensified. He points out that not a single manifesto has been published from the Kaiser and other monarchs announcing their abdication. German arrogance persists with surprising discipline notwithstanding the acceptance of the new authority.

PROTEST AGAINST ABOLITION OF REICHSTAG.

COPENHAGEN, November 20th.

A message from Berlin states that the Chairman of the Reichstag contests the Government's right to abolish the Reichstag. He has notified the Government that he reserves the right to summon it if necessary.

NON-BOLSHEVIK ELEMENTS DOMINATE SITUATION.

AMSTERDAM, November 20th.

Herr Liebknecht has been removed by the Government troops from the Palace in Berlin where he had taken up his residence.

The *Local Anzeiger* states that there are also other indications that the non-Bolshevik elements are more and more dominating the situation in Berlin.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]

THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS

GOVERNMENT BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

LONDON, November 20th.

In the House of Lords, Viscount Carr stated that all interned Germans would be repatriated. The Government would introduce a Bill empowering them to exclude foreigners in peace-time, the same as in war-time, and to differentiate between nationals of different countries. He was personally of the opinion that no German should be allowed to land on British shores.

THE FUTURE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

LONDON, November 21st.

Mr. Walter Long has written to the Agent-General of New South Wales, in reply to the enquiry regarding the future of the German colonies, stating that the Prime Minister had authorized him to say that the whole support of the Government would be given to the claims of the Dominions on this subject. The Prime Minister had already made this clear to the Representatives of the Allies in Paris.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF THE KUT GARRISON.

HOW THE TURKS TREATED THEIR PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 20th.

Appalling revelations of cruelty to British prisoners, this time by the Turks, have been made in a White Paper, issued to-day. The report teems with details of extortion, robbery and floggings, but these are trivial compared with the fiendish treatment of the Kut garrison.

Of 16,883 men captured by the Turks, 3,290 have been reported dead, while 2,222, all belonging to the Kut garrison, remain untraced.

When the Turks entered Kut, the garrison, weakened by long privation, were marched to an unsheltered point in the desert near Shamran and there the men lay for a week unprotected from the sun and rain, 300 dying.

On the 100 miles' march to Bagdad deaths occurred on the road-side daily, food being very short. The heat was intense, and there were perpetual clouds of dust. A great number of the men were homeless.

After the exchange of prisoners in August, 1916, the remainder of the prisoners were sent 300 miles across the Syrian Desert to Asia Minor where the most terrible experiences occurred.

The sights in the villages and halting places hardly bear telling, parties of men lying exhausted in all stages of dysentery and starvation.

They were half-clothed and bootless. The dead lay unburied, stripped of their clothing.

All across the desert starving and dying men in tens and twenties lay in any scrap of shade or mud-hovel.

In September, 1916, about 1,000 began to journey across the Taurus Mountains, being forced forward by butt ends of rifles. Many dropped dead from sheer inanition.

The scene can only be likened to Dante's "Inferno." Less than half the number of those crossing the mountains survived.

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS' PROTEST TO HOLLAND.

PARIS, November 21st.

It is understood that the Allied Governments have decided to protest to Holland against the breach of neutrality in permitting German troops to traverse Limburg.

NO MORE MEATLESS DAYS IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, November 21st.

The *Tagblatt* states that besides raising the bread ration, next week will be the last meatless week in Berlin.

THE 1914-15 STAR.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, November 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. I. Macpherson stated that the 1914-15 Star would be given to local representatives or next-of-kin of those who fell in Gallipoli, according as the soldier died testate or intestate.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

SOLDIERS SHOW NO INTEREST.

LONDON, November 21st.

The election campaign is in full swing. For the first time one candidate is using an aeroplane to visit his constituents out of London. The soldiers outside Great Britain, in France and Belgium and the newly occupied territory, can vote by post. The soldiers in other theatres of war can vote by proxy, but only a small percentage of voters are exercising their right. Officers and men have hitherto shown little inclination to vote. In some cases the ballot papers were used for lighting fires.

Among well known Members of Parliament not seeking re-election are, Messrs. E. Burt, John Burns, A. Birrell, Jesse Collings, R. P. W. Swift, I. G. S. Macpeall and Admiral Maux.

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY BUDAPEST.

PARIS, November 21st.

French troops will occupy Budapest and Constantinople to-day.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, November 21st.

Their Majesties, and the Prince of Wales, received a very hearty reception to-day in Edinburgh.

Replying to an address of welcome the King paid a tribute to the patriotism of Scotland and said that every theatre of war had testified to the valour and unconquerable spirit of the Scottish troops whose deeds would live for ever in history.

THE KING WITH HIS FLEET.

ROSVITH, November 21st.

Their Majesties, accompanied by the British, French and American Admirals on board Admiral Beatty's flagship and witnessed the departure of the fast destroyers, forming a vanguard of some 200 fighting ships, to whom the German war-vessels will surrender to-morrow.

The King reviewed the entire Grand Fleet and was received everywhere with tremendous enthusiasm.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

SHARP REBUKE FROM BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the following message had been sent to the German Government and to Sir Douglas Haig for communication to the German Headquarters:—

"Information reaches His Majesty's Government of the shocking lack of organisation in the release of British prisoners in Germany, and of their return, on foot, miserably clothed, without food, transport, escort or guide, to the Allied lines, with the result that there has been lamentable suffering and heavy mortality."

"His Majesty's Government cannot tolerate the continuance of this cruel treatment—(loud cheers)—and must insist that adequate arrangements be made in all the above respects by the German authorities with whom the responsibility lies. Otherwise we shall be compelled to take this into account in any question of re-victualising Germany or satisfying the requirements of the German population."

"His Majesty's Government are ready to lend all available assistance by forwarding food, clothing and transport to the prisoners' camps, where they are not otherwise forthcoming, and are addressing the Allied Commanders in this sense."

Sir Douglas Haig has also been instructed to take every possible step to forward as rapidly as possible food, clothing and means of conveyance for the use of our prisoners in Germany, and our Allies are being asked to co-operate in this respect." (Cheers.)

GERMANY'S TREASON AGAINST HUMANITY.

PARIS, November 20th.

A Havas message says:— Allied prisoners-of-war released from Alsace, Belgium, and various parts of Germany, arrive daily at the Gare de l'Est, Paris, in the last stage of exhaustion, at the rate of about 1,000 daily, hungry, in rags, and wearing wooden clogs.

The return of the prisoners is a living proof of the accusation of treason against humanity, for which Germany must answer. One hundred and seventy British soldiers died on reaching port. Germany is for ever outside the ban of civilisation.

PRISONERS STREAMING INTO HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, November 20th.

Hundreds of prisoners-of-war, including British, Italians and Russians, are streaming across the Dutch frontier.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS INTERNED.

AMSTERDAM, November 20th.

Eleven German torpedo-boats have arrived at a Dutch frontier-station from Antwerp. All have been interned.

GERMANY'S LOSSES IN THE WAR.

COPENHAGEN, November 20th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the German casualties are 1,680,000 dead, 280,000 missing, and 480,000 prisoners. The number of wounded men is 4,000,000.

SELF-DETERMINATION. A GERMAN HALLUCINATION.

COPENHAGEN, November 20th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Haase, on behalf of the Government, telegraphed to the Strasbourg Soviet that the Allied occupation of Alsace-Lorraine does not prejudice the solution of the question in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

BRITISH CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

NO RELEASE FROM PRESENT EMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, November 20th.

The Government has declined to release Conscientious Objectors from their present employment, as such a release would confer on them an advantage over the soldiers and sailors.

DEPORTED GERMANS.

QUESTION OF THEIR RETURN TO THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, November 20th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was impossible at present to decide the question of the return of Germans to those parts of the British Empire from where they had been deported.

FREIGHT REDUCTIONS.

RICE FROM INDO-CHINA.

PARIS, November 20th.

It is officially announced that freights on rice and coarshouse from Indo-China will be immediately reduced to 660 and 650 francs respectively.

THE PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION.

BRITISH PREMIER'S POLICY.

LONDON, November 21st.

In the course of his letter to Mr. Bonar Law, cabled on November 16th, the Premier, after stating that his policy did not include taxation of food, says that he will not interfere with the granting of preference on articles such as tea and coffee, on which duty is imposed.

COALITION GOVERNMENT IN BELGIUM.

KING ALBERT'S IMPORTANT DECISION.

BRUSSELS, November 20th.

King Albert has decided to form a new Government, representing all the chief Parties.

REPATRIATION OF WAR PRISONERS.

ARRANGEMENTS WORKING SATISFACTORILY.

LONDON, November 21st.

The Quarter-Master General states that the arrangements for the repatriation of war prisoners is working satisfactorily. Sixteen hundred have arrived at Dover and 600 more are expected to-night. Two hundred and eighty-five officers and 3,923 men have arrived at Hull. Over 5,000 have arrived in the area occupied by the Fifth Army in France.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 20th.

The silver market is steady.

GERMAN "CRACK-UP."

SIR JOHN MAXWELL'S ACCURATE FORECAST.

Lieut.-General Sir John Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief, Northern Command, speaking at a Mansion House gathering at York on September 4th gave a remarkable accurate forecast of events. He said he was persuaded that if we could continue as we were going on in the war a little while longer we should get the German people into such a state of anxiety and apprehension that, to use a vulgarism, the tail of the German dog would be between its legs. At that moment the Germans undoubtedly were showing a very decadent moral, and the Austrians were in a very bad way economically and in a military sense. About Russia, though she was crushed, there were enormous potential possibilities; and it required an enormous number of men that were deducted from the Western German army to keep order. Bulgaria and Turkey would only remain allies of Germany as long as there was a possibility of Germany winning the war. The events of the last few weeks had shown us, and he thought would prove, that the German Empire was very near the point when there would be events of far-reaching importance, though it was impossible to say with any accuracy what they would be. We must not build up too great hopes, but he thought we should find that there would be, and very shortly, a crack-up of the German Power. Once it began he did not think the end of the war would be very far off. Once the German nation cracked it would crack utterly. We had done a great deal by force of arms, and he was hopeful that what we did not do would be accomplished by the German nation itself. Up to March this year one had to be very sanguine indeed to say that Germany had not a sporting chance of winning the war; now he did not think she had a dog's chance.

ACTION

HERE is a story of Action, none more noble, thrilling, daring, self-sacrificing in the history of the war. These men went out on the eve of St. George's Day, 1918, to do two things—to stop, in some measure, the German submarine menace and to prove yet once again to all the world that the British Navy is the same in spirit, the same in genius, the same in noble self-sacrifice as it was in the days of Nelson and far down the ages. And they did them both. They succeeded with the fullest measure of brilliant success. They went out to greet what they regarded as certain death, they stormed the breakwater of Zeebrugge, blocked the Bruges Canal and inscribed such a story of action on the annals of the Great War as will be told and retold long after the present generation has passed from the scene. They made history. Did they hesitate? No. Had they hesitated the great adventure would have failed.



Now, it is your turn to act. Thousands of young fellows have been maimed in this war. The heroic, noble and monumental work of restoring the wounded to their wonted activities typifies the great human and humane side of the struggle. We have won a great victory, but at a terrible price. The work of healing the human wreckage calls for all the help and support—all the action—that true allegiance can give to the cause of Civilization. Do not hesitate. There was no hesitation on the part of the boys. Signalise your appreciation of all they have done for you by a little self-sacrifice for them. They will appreciate it, and don't forget that you cannot give too much.

Heather Day, St. Andrew's Fair and the War Bond Drawing offer an unique opportunity for residents of Hongkong to send a Victory Offering to help the great work of the hospitals.

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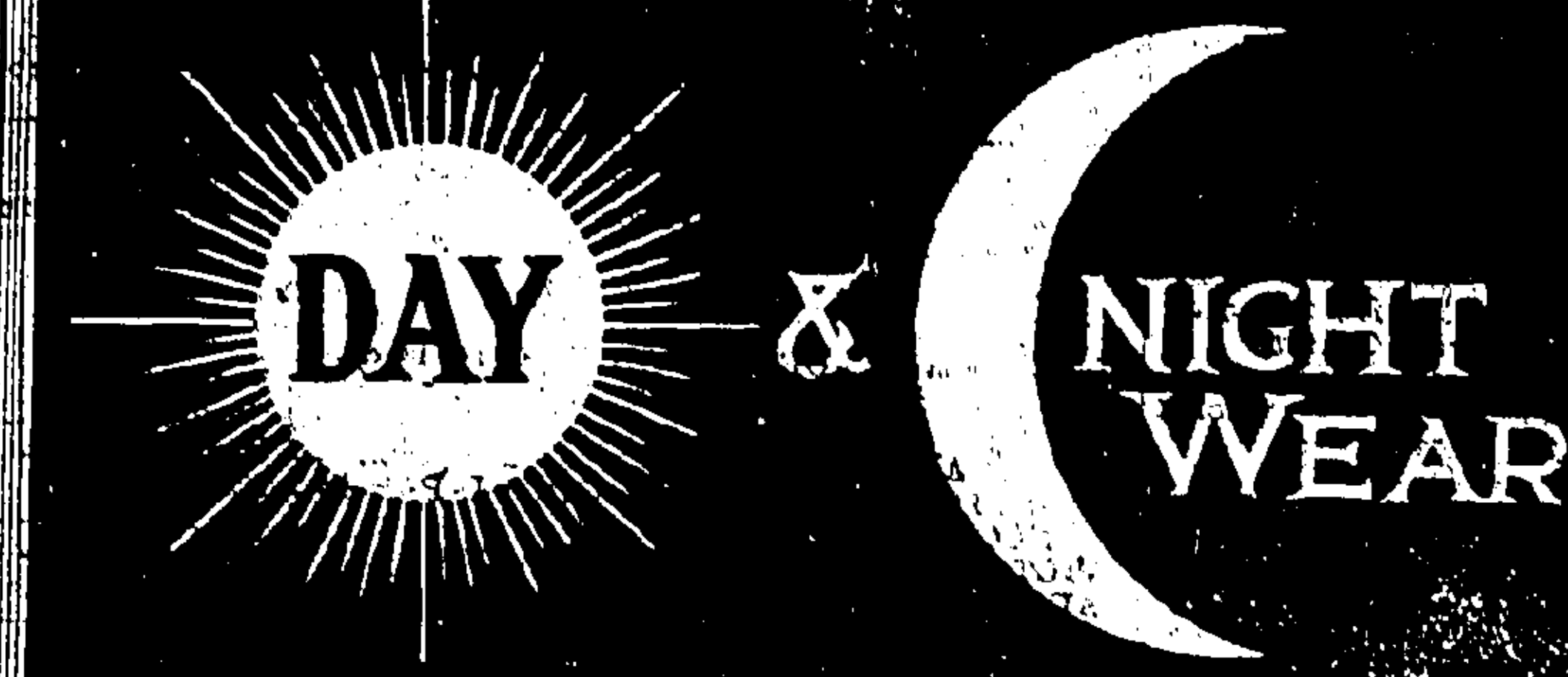
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GIFT OF STONEHENGE TO THE NATION. A PRIVATE DONOR.

Thanks to the generosity and public spirit of Mr. C. E. E. Chubb, of Bampton Lodge, Salisbury, the ruins of Stonehenge, the greatest of all Great Britain's archaeological relics, have been preserved to the nation. In his letter to Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, intimating his splendid gift, he expressed a wish that the revenue arising from it should for the continuance of the war be devoted to the Red Cross Society, and the Treasury has given its consent.

World-wide satisfaction will be felt that the "noblest monument of Albion's isle" has been placed in the safe custody of the nation. While it remained in private possession there was always the possibility, remote indeed, but still existent, that this wonderful relic of a long past age might fall into the hands of an owner not fully alive to the sacred duty of preserving for posterity the remains of the wonderful circles on Salisbury Plain, which wind and weather and the sacrilegious hand of ignorant utilitarians have spared. Of late years much has been done, and some eighteen years ago Sir Edmund Antrobus, the then proprietor in connection with several archaeological societies, had the whole area enclosed and the site of its future preservation and of the restoration of the fallen stones placed in the hands of engineering experts. Now, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Chubb, to the capable and sympathetic care of the Ancient Monuments Board, has been conferred what even in the twelfth century Henry of Huntingdon chronicled as one of the four wonders of England. Lord Avebury in his *Prehistoric Times* expressed the opinion that there are satisfactory reasons for ascribing it to the Bronze Age, though apparently it was not all erected at one time, the inner circle of small unwrought "blue stones" being probably older than the rest, and Dr. Gowland assigned it to the end of the Neolithic period (2,000 to 1,800 B.C.). As to its purpose, many archaeologists accept it as an exceptional development of the ordinary type of stone circles used as burial places by the Bronze Age folk of Britain. Others argue in support of the theory that Stonehenge was a temple for sun worship, and point to the fact that the sun rises on Midsummer Day nearly, but not quite, in line with the "avenue" and over the "Friar's Heel," the great monolith on the axis of the horseshoe and beyond the outer circle. Working from an astronomical standpoint, Sir Norman Lockyer calculated that on Midsummer Day, 1680 B.C., the sun rose exactly over the Friar's Heel, and in a direct line with the axis of the temple and avenue, and allowing a possible margin of error of 200 years either way, he agreed with Dr. Gowland's date. But whatever its origin, whatever its purpose, it remains the grandest megalithic monument in Britain, and its proper custodian is the nation to whom Mr. Chubb has so generously given it.



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NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,600 SAT	14th Dec 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,980 SAT	15th Jan 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	TAMA MARU 7,600 FRI	20th Nov 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY MARU 9,900 SUN	1st Dec
LONDON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN	AKI MARU 12,300 SAT	20th Nov 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE, MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 10,700 WED	18th Dec 11 A.M.
NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, CANAL	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 THUR	28th Nov
BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYOOKA MARU 15,210 WED	4th Dec
CALCUTTA, PENANG, BANGKOK		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. SUWA MARU ... Mon., 25th Nov., at 11 A.M.
1. FUSHIMI MARU ... Fri., 13th Dec., at 11 A.M.
§ Omitting Manila Enroute.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 253 and 255

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 25th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED., 19th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan, 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

Tickets are interchangeable with the OCEANIC PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore.

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

GENOA { Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
MARSEILLES { Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, RIO DE JANEIRO, DUBAI and CAPE TOWN.
BUENOS AIRES { Monthly direct service.
RIO DE JANEIRO { Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
SANTOS { Monthly direct service.

BOMBAY COLOMBO { Monthly direct service.
BATAVIA { Monthly direct service.
SOURABAYA { Monthly direct service.
SAMARANG { Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY MELBOURNE { Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA VANCOUVER { Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
SEATTLE TACOMA { Monthly service.

"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Nov. at 3 P.M.
"SHISEN MARU" ... FRIDAY, 29th Nov. at Noon.

KEELUNG TAKAO { These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
SWATOW AMOY { For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"BOHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 5th Dec. at 8 A.M.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AVAKUSA MARU" ... MONDAY, 25th Nov. at 10 A.M.
"JOIN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 8 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
Jan. 9th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Ice House Street. Tel. 1942.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Monday, the 25th November, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.
There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.
There will be one delivery from Branch Offices at noon.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Changchow	23rd Nov.
EUROPE, VIA NEGAPATAN	Cyclops	23rd Nov.
STRAITS	Nagasaki	28th Nov.
STRAITS	Chunwang	1st Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, Bombay, Aden, Port Swetk, and Europe via Suez	Celebes Maru	Saturday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Song Ha	Saturday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Huichow	Saturday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Hoiping	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
*Swatow and *Straits	Taming	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Changchow	Monday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Wosang	Monday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Daiya Maru	Monday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Amoy, and *Formosa via Keelung	Joshin Maru	Monday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Amakura Maru	Monday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Singan	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Central, and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Tuesday, 26th, 9.45 A.M. Registration, 10.10 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta	Loksan	Tuesday, 26th, 2.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Loksan	Tuesday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Sunning	Thursday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Central, and South America, and Europe via Canada	Africa Maru	Thursday, 28th, 11.45 A.M. Registration, 12.30 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Van Weruich	Friday, 29th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Lung	Tuesday, 3rd Dec., 1.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILED FROM HONGKONG at Noon. Dec. 4th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Dec. 4th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Dec. 11th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Dec. 18th, 1915.
These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berth only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Two KINGS KANHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 147 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chester Road.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:
ADDRESSES
Yantaihai ... Shanghai
Cameron Netherlands Trading Society ... Yokohama
K. C. H. Chinese, Y.M.O.A. Shanghai
Wroe ... Yokohama
Chu Lip Tong, 278, Des Voeux Road Central ... Olongapo
Wye's passenger Teuyomaru, o/o Nippon Yusen Kaisha Shanghai
Nishikawa Susukishoten ... Shanghai
Sanyik ... Shanghai
Miss Chenwong, 3rd Floor, 37, Des Voeux Street (N) ... Shanghai
Lingyuen ... Shanghai
Yusuf ... Kobe
Kwint ... Kobe
Bowlase ... Kobe
Bowen c/o Edward Hotel ... Shanghai
Tongtack Hungfatcheong, West Point ... Shanghai
Hokanmitchell from Shanghai
O'Connell, Hongkong Hotel
Changyuan Nall China Wine Shop ... Shanghai

WEATHER REPORT.

November 22nd, at 11.30. - No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly over Formosa and the Philippines, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anti-cyclone has passed into the Pacific to the east of Japan, and another anti-cyclone is developing upon the continent. Fresh monsoon winds prevail along the China coast, and over the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 10-day, 1.94 inch. Total since January 1st, 1915, 18.87 inches, against an average of 81.35 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 23rd is as follows:-
District ... Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel ... N. winds, fresh to strong.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook ... No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan ... No. 1.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 122, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 22nd	
London - Telegraphic Transfer	3/3
Bank Bill on demand	3/3 1/2
Bank Bill at 3 days' sight	3/3 1/2
Bank Bill at 4 months' sight	3/3 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	3/4
Documentary Bill at 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
On Paris - Bank Bill on demand	42 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	42 1/2
On New York - Bank Bill on demand	77 1/2
Credit at 60 days' sight	77 1/2
On Bombay - Telegraphic Transfer	216 1/2
Bank Bill on demand	217
On Calcutta - Telegraphic Transfer	216 1/2
Bank Bill on demand	217
On Shanghai - Bank Bill at sight	200
Private, 30 days' sight	144
On Yokohama - On demand	166
On Manila - On demand - Peace	139 1/2
On Singapore - On demand	139 1/2
On Batavia - On demand	139 1/2
On Haiphong - On demand	117 1/2 p.m.
On Bangkok - On demand	117 1/2 p.m.
On Rangoon - On demand	47 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's buying rate	\$ 6.05 p.m.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per ton	\$44.80
SILVER, per oz.	48 1/2

STAMPS!

GRACA & CO.

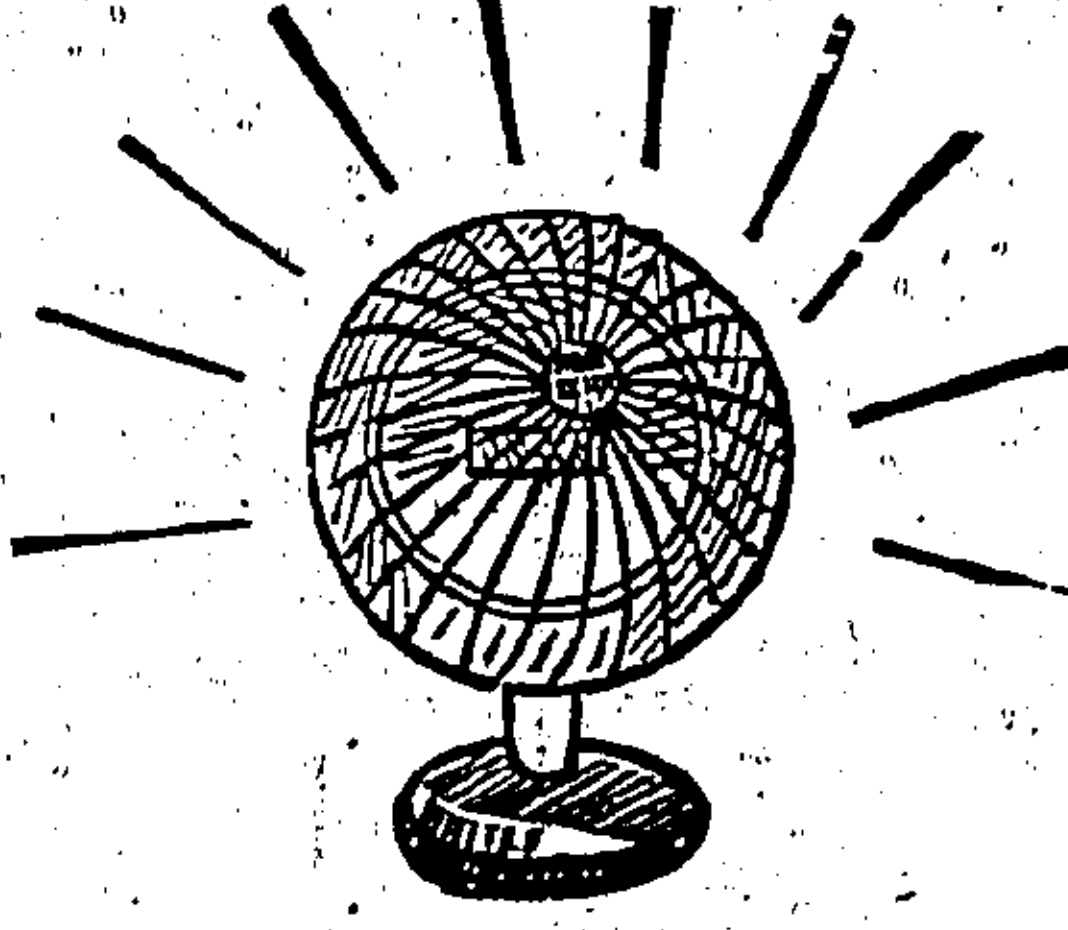
DEALERS IN
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c. &c.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG, CHINA.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Voeux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "Brascolite" Fitting.



The cool sensation will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical and cheerful "Majestic" Radiator.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.
Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000
Reserves ... 60,000,000
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Canton, Moukze, Nanking, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hanoi, Yunnan, etc.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1915.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Frs. 40,000,000
PAID UP ... 15,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)
Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: Peking, Haiphong, Yunnan, etc.
BANKERS: In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. In NEW YORK: Bank of America & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road, Tel. 2440. Hongkong, September 26th, 1915.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN CHIEF).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 4,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 5,820,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka. FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Pusan, Shichiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyue, etc. CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiangsu, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton. OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: APITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS & BANK.
The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 2, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, August 30th, 1915. [600]
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STEBB, Chief Manager.

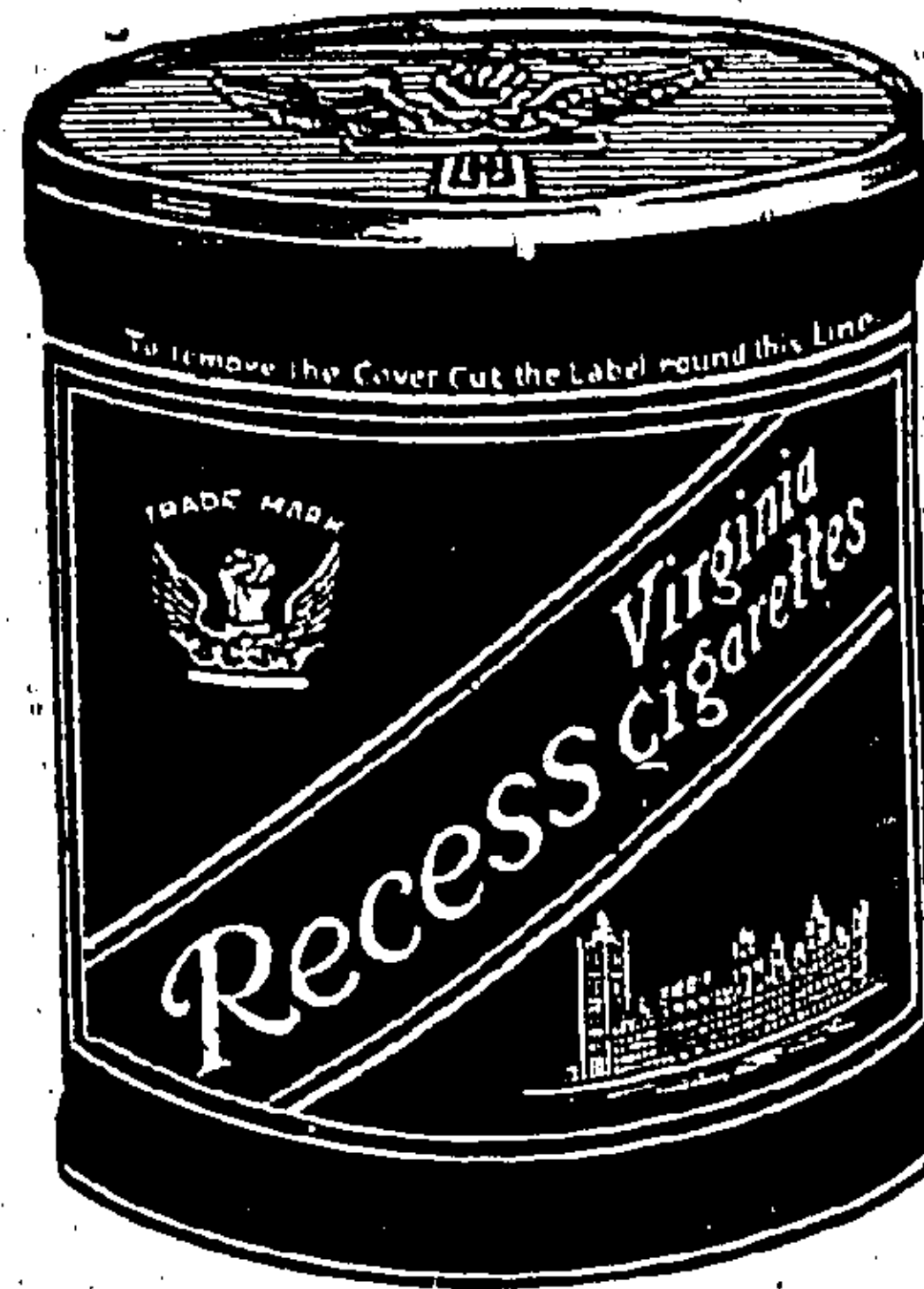
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1914. 10
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1917. 741
Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES



A Large Size Cigarette.

Packed in Air-tight Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

Manufactured by



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/- \$15,000,000; Silver \$19,500,000; \$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman. G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. A. H. COMPTON, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. L. LINDALE. Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL. V. D. PARR, Esq. C. S. GUBBY, Esq. W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STEBB, Esq. Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "
N. J. STEBB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 18th, 1915.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.
Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 625,000
Reserve Fund ... 600,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, etc.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 28th, 1916. [687]